



## U-BOAT POLICY NOT MODIFIED, LANSING SAYS

Sussex Note Covers  
Marina Case; "No  
Politics," His Stand

## GUN ON LINER IS HELD LEGAL

America to Reject Any  
German Plea That Weapon  
Justified Attack

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Nov. 1.—The new issue with Germany raised by this government's inquiry into the sinking of the Marina and Rowanmore took a serious turn to-day with an announcement by Secretary Lansing that the President's policy had not changed since the Sussex was sunk. The ultimatum to Germany on the Sussex case indicated that another violation of Germany's pledges would be met by a rupture in relations without any opportunity for Germany to offer apologies or reparation.

Secretary Lansing also said to-day that politics would not affect the handling of the present situation, though it was intimated that, as Germany probably could not hear from her submarines for a week or more, no action would be taken before election.

Break If Pledge Is Violated  
From Secretary Lansing's statement it is inferred that the United States will be forced to sever diplomatic relations with Germany if it is found that the attacks were illegal. The decision on this point depends on questions of fact that have not been determined. These are:

Whether warning was given.  
Whether the submarine ceased attacking when the vessels surrendered.

Whether safety was provided for the non-combatants on board.  
Secretary Lansing's statement follows:

"The fact that a political campaign is in progress will in no way affect the practice of the department in negotiating and in making full investigation of cases of this sort. We shall do, as we always have, with as much celerity as possible.

"I wish also to make another statement on a matter which has been brought to my attention. The question has been raised as to whether the policy of the President or the department in regard to submarine warfare since the Sussex was sunk has been changed. I wish to say emphatically that there has been no change in any particular."

Thought Disavowed Sufficient  
The statement caused some surprise, because lately officials have intimated that disavowal and punishment of the commander would satisfy the United States if another violation of Germany's pledges occurred. This impression has been carried to the German Embassy also, and it was generally agreed yesterday that the embassy's promise of severe punishment for the commander had forestalled the possibility of a crisis.

Count von Bernstorff to-day asked his government to forward by wireless such details of the Marina sinking as had been obtained. Officials of the embassy maintained confidence that no violation of pledges was involved.

The announcement from London that the Marina was armed with a 4.7-inch gun mounted astern attracted much interest to-day. For it revives the dispute between Berlin and Washington on armed merchantmen.

Germany has contended steadfastly that in view of the novel conditions surrounding submarine warfare and the British Admiralty's instructions to destroy enemy submarines, any armed ship was liable to destruction on sight and without warning.

Upheld Defensive Armament  
The announcement of this stand in February caused something of a panic in Congress, and the President was obliged to exert extreme influence to prevent the passage of a surrender resolution. Soon afterward the State Department issued a circular defining the status of armed merchantmen.

This circular said private ships were entitled to carry arms for defensive purposes. The State Department's position was based on the ancient rule that as private belligerent property at sea is subject to seizure without compensation by enemies, the private owner has a right of defence. Under this rule, the Marina's gun is held not to prejudice her status as a merchantman, unless it was actually used to attack the submarine.

Secretary Lansing's statement to-day makes it clear that the United States will stand by its position on armed

## SAYS BRITISH SHIPS FIRED ON U-BOAT

Berlin, Nov. 1.—The Overseas News Agency states that a German submarine which recently returned from "cruiser war" was attacked "offensively" seven times by armed steamers or shelled when it began lawful search. In nearly all cases the steamers were British which carried one or more modern guns. The same submarine had been fired at six times by hostile steamers during a previous cruise of several weeks in the Mediterranean.

## U. S. MAY SEND MAIL ON U-LINER

Negotiations Under Way  
to Reopen Service to Ger-  
many by Deutschland

Washington, Nov. 1.—Interest here in the arrival of the German merchant submarine Deutschland at New London, Conn., on her second voyage centred to-day largely on negotiations for establishing a submarine line mail service between the United States and Germany.

The Postoffice Department let it be known that it was prepared to accept a proposal, made through the German Embassy, that the Deutschland and any sister ships that may ply out of American ports carry not more than 300 pounds of first class mail at the regular transatlantic rates. Details of the arrangements will be worked out at conferences between officials of the embassy and the department, and it is hoped that an agreement may be reached in time for the Deutschland to take her first consignment of mail when she sails from New London.

Embassy officials do not disguise their interest in the plan. It would provide the first uncensored mail service from this side of the ocean to Germany since the beginning of the war, and would have a material effect on the exchange of securities between the two countries.

As the Deutschland was inspected by American naval officers when she arrived at Baltimore on her first trip, virtually no doubt is entertained here of her status as an unarmed merchantman. The customs officers have reported that apparently no changes have been made and that she carries no armament. Treasury and State department officials conferred late to-day, however, and decided that strict enforcement of neutrality required another naval inspection, and the Navy Department was asked to have it made.

It is probable that officers stationed at New London will be detailed for the task.

## TWO AMERICAN FLIERS KILLED IN FRANCE

Aeroplane Capsized Near Nancy,  
Carrying Occupants to Death

Paris, Nov. 1.—Two American aviators have been killed near Nancy, according to a dispatch received here from that city. The dispatch gives no further details.

The "Matin" says that the aeroplane containing the two Americans capsized while flying over Boudonville plateau, near Nancy. The observer fell out and the pilot, who came down with the machine, was crushed to death under the engine.

## DROPS COAT TO CARRY OFF \$5,000 IN SILVER

Ulster Too Heavy for Thief Who  
Looted Rye Home

A burglar found a heavy gray overcoat so irksome in carrying off between \$4,000 and \$5,000 worth of silverware from the residence of Paul W. Alexander, in Rye, early yesterday morning that he left the ulster on the cellar steps.

The thief, who is believed to have been the same one who attempted to enter the house of W. Howard Buchanan, in Port Chester, a few days ago, drilled a hole in the front door and unfasted the lock. He practically cleaned out the buffet in the dining room.

## OLD CONSTITUTION WILL BE REPAIRED

Frigate Will Be Drydocked for  
First Time Since 1858

Boston, Nov. 1.—The frigate Constitution, relic of the early days of the United States navy, is going into drydock for the first time in nearly three-score years, according to plans announced to-day at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where the old sea fighter is docked.

In the last naval bill an appropriation was made for repairing the Constitution, and as a new bottom is necessary she will have to go into drydock. The operation is regarded as a delicate one, for it is feared that the frigate's hull is not in condition to stand any great strain. The last time the Constitution was in drydock was in 1858.

## TEUTONS DRIVE TWELVE MILES INTO RUMANIA

Falkenhayn Seizes 2  
Towns South of Red  
Tower Pass

## INVADERS BEATEN NEAR CAMPULUNG

Reported Forced Through  
Torzberger Pass—3,000  
Germans Captured

London, Nov. 1.—Falkenhayn has struck another heavy blow at the Rumanians.

The German troops smashed their way forward south of the Red Tower Pass to-day and seized the villages of Racovitz and Titechi, twelve miles inside the Rumanian frontier. Announcement of this is made by the Petrograd War Office to-night. The Rumanians, the statement adds, are now entrenched on the heights south of the villages.

West of the Predeal road, south of Kronstadt, Falkenhayn's troops were also victorious, capturing Rumanian positions, ten cannon and seventeen machine guns.

Report Campulung Victory  
Meanwhile in three other sectors of the Transylvanian front the troops of Ferdinand are credited with substantial successes. Wireless reports from Rome state that the Austro-German forces have been thrown back from the region north of Campulung over the frontier in the neighborhood of Torzberger Pass. Four enemy battalions were annihilated by the Rumanians in this operation, according to these dispatches, which are not confirmed in the official statements.

In the Carpathians, along the Moldavian frontier, the Rumanians and Russians have completely checked the enemy's advance, Bucharest reports say. In the last eight days Ferdinand's troops are said to have taken 3,000 prisoners, scores of cannon and machine guns and large quantities of war material in this region.

In the Jiu Valley, where Vulcan Pass is, the storm centre, the Rumanians continued their pursuit of the enemy and captured more than 600 prisoners. Desperate engagements took place along the rest of the front, with neither side able to break through.

Germans Hold Two Passes  
The Rumanians confront a peculiar situation. While they apparently have wrested victory from defeat at two of the great northern gateways into their country, they have been unable to crush the foe at the other two passes. Possession of the two important railroads winding through the Alt and Pravohe valleys is still seriously threatened by Falkenhayn's armies.

On the Macedonian front the British resumed the offensive to-day with great power, seizing three villages immediately south of Demirhisar—Berkil-Azuma, Kumli and Prosenik. Virtually the whole of the railroad between Seres and Demirhisar is now in the hands of Sarraill's troops. The capture of those two towns seems imminent.

## War Office Versions of Balkan Battles

Bucharest, Nov. 1.—To-day's official report says:

In the Pravohe Valley, at Unghia-Mare, we repulsed an enemy attack. On the left wing fighting is in progress. At Dragonaleve (northeast of Campulung) we made progress on the left wing and captured thirty-six prisoners. East of the Alt violent fighting is proceeding.

At the Jiu the pursuit of the enemy continues. We have taken six officers and 606 soldiers prisoners and captured a great quantity of material.

Petrograd, Nov. 1.—To-day's official report says:

In the Alt Valley the enemy occupied the villages of Racovitz and Titechi, pressing the Rumanian troops a little to the south. The latter are consolidating their positions on the heights to the south of the above villages. In Dobruja, on the whole of the front, our scouts are making bold reconnaissances.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—To-day's official report says:

Army Group of Archduke Charles Francis-In Transylvania the general situation is unchanged. West of the Predeal road Austro-Hungarian successes gained an important success. They entered Rumanian positions and captured ten infantry cannon and seven machine guns. Southeast of Red Tower Pass our attacks progressed.

Salonica, Nov. 1.—To-day's official British report says:

On the Struma front, in spite of a heavy rain, we captured Barakli-Azuma by a smartly executed attack after a preliminary bombardment. Three hundred prisoners were taken. Our losses were light.

Further south we captured the villages of Prosenik and Kumli. We took fourteen prisoners.

## Gems in \$10,000,000 Deutschland Cargo

Securities, Serum, Dyes and Drugs also  
Brought—Koenig, Knighted, Says Bremen  
Left August 28 and "May Be Lost,  
but Not Captured"

By ROBERT H. ROHDE

New London, Nov. 1.—The shiny, eight hours, and not the lightest sleeper of the Deutschland's company is Paul Koenig.

Plain Captain Koenig he was the last time he set foot on American soil, with no fancier decoration to recommend him than his seaman's tan and his master's certificate. But this afternoon when he came ashore he carried many new dignities as ballast. Knight of the Order of Hohenzollern, he was—of the Kaiser's own; Knight of the Bavarian King's Order of St. Michael, and Knight, too, of the highest orders which the Dukes of Wurtemberg and Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Coburg have to confer.

But for all that he was outwardly he was the same polite little skipper, the modest Herr Captain Koenig who dropped into—or up to—Chesapeake Bay and transacted his company's business with the waiting American agents at Baltimore last June.

No Snooping Allowed  
Most emphatically—and he can be quite emphatic where the Deutschland is concerned—he didn't want the reporters of all the adjacent United States poking about his craft. That was why there was an "L" in the warehouses and why the Wilhelm and the floating screen were where they were; or partly why.

So the captain had sent word he would see the reporters at noon in a special reception room in the Hotel Moberg, uptown. Noon came, but no Captain Koenig. There were other things to do, he had found.

First of all, he must transact his business with the waiting American agents at Baltimore last June.

Continued on page 3, column 3

## REJECT WILSON'S LEAGUE OF PEACE

Berlin Says Proposal Aims  
at Anglo-American  
World Mastery

Berlin, Nov. 1.—President Wilson's speech at Cincinnati last Thursday is printed at considerable length to-day, and has been received by the newspapers with varying degrees of comment. Some express the belief that his suggestion of the necessity for a "society of nations" is simply unworkable and impracticable. Others declare the league proposal is inspired by ambition for Anglo-American mastery of the world.

Newspapers like the "Lokal Anzeiger" think that the carrying out of President Wilson's ideas would actually provoke rather than hinder war in the future, and insist that the oft-repeated determination of the Entente Allies to annihilate the Central Powers constitutes on the very face of things an insurmountable obstacle. The "Lokal Anzeiger" advises President Wilson to induce Great Britain to alter its desires in this direction if he does not wish to lay himself open to the suspicion of lust for world-power.

The "Kreuz Zeitung" is especially suspicious of the similarity in time and contents of the speeches of President Wilson and Viscount Grey, the British Foreign Secretary. It says the speech of President Wilson betokens for Americans "membership in the English firm."

The "Times Zeitung" says President Wilson's appeal to America to abstain from anything that might weaken Europe after the war is illogical and should have been made in August, 1914. The "Boersen Zeitung" agrees with President Wilson that mutual suspicions played their part in causing the present war, but expresses the fear that they cannot be prevented from causing future wars.

## WILL LIMIT BROADWAY ELECTION NIGHT CROWD

Subway Danger Bars Usual Re-  
vels on White Way

Broadway, heretofore always the main travelled highway of New York's election night revelers, is this election night to be the forbidden land. The Public Service Commission's engineers have decided that, due to the subway construction in progress, it will be unsafe for the usual election night throng to tramp along the Great White Way, and Police Commissioner Woods has promised to enforce their edict.

Theaters and restaurant habitués will not be interfered with, Commissioner Woods announced last night, but the ordinary enormous stream of men and women that floods Broadway on election night will be turned into the side streets. The restrictions will affect the thoroughfare from Thirtieth to Fifty-fifth Street, except where three short oases have been established. Free access to the west side of Broadway will be permitted between Thirtieth and Thirty-fifth streets, and between Forty-third and Forty-seventh streets. The unrestricted zone on the east side of the thoroughfare is between Thirtieth and Thirty-sixth streets only.

Trips Arouse Suspicion  
He is described by those who examined his baggage as a "gentleman of unusual culture," and the last man in the world to invite suspicion of smuggling.

He had made six trips to Europe within a year, and the frequency of these transatlantic journeys aroused the interest of the customs officials. His baggage received an exceedingly careful examination, but no irregularities were found.

Soon after his trunk was passed on the last trip Dr. Standgaard had aside his secretary, George Hardacre, a young Englishman. Later Hard-

Continued on page 1, column 3

## UNPATRIOTIC, WILSON CALLS G.O.P. CRITICS

Resents Making Foreign Affairs Political Issue

## SEES "MENACE TO PUBLIC PEACE"

Crowds in Buffalo Smallest He Has Had During the Campaign

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Buffalo, Nov. 1.—President Wilson in two speeches here to-day vigorously assailed Mr. Hughes and Theodore Roosevelt for attempting to drag foreign affairs into domestic politics. Although the President, following his custom, did not mention either by name, his language made it plain that he referred their recent criticisms.

The President condemned such criticism as "partisan" and "unpatriotic." He denounced political leaders "who never heed any council" and "believe they have a special union with Divine Providence."

"I want to register my solemn protest," declared the President in his address at the Ellicott Club, "against the use of our foreign relationships for political advantage. I cannot, I will not, regard any man as a patriot who does that—men who in the midst of the most critical relationships, the details of which they do not know, make play with the loss of the lives of American citizens even in order that they may create a domestic political advantage."

"Menace to Public Peace"  
Using political parties for such blind partisanship, the President declared was a "menace to public peace" and a misuse of parties for the advantage of the organization rather than the benefit of the nation.

This is the nearest approach President Wilson has made to answering the criticisms of Colonel Roosevelt on the Administration's foreign policy. It was evident from his tone that Roosevelt's attacks have at last got beneath the surface.

"I could mention fellow citizens of ours," declared the President, with emphasis, which the crowd at once undertook to apply to Colonel Roosevelt, "who never heed any council except the internal mentor which they have come to believe has a special union with Divine Providence. But they do not get very far, and we do with them exactly what we ought to do. We encourage them to talk. If you have a friend about whom you are in doubt as to whether he is a fool or not, who has large and expensive opinions, encourage him to hire a hall. The minute these views are exposed to the air nature will take care of them."

Big Crowd at Night  
"Foreign nations think we are divided," said the President at the Broadway auditorium in the evening. "It is our duty to prove that we are united. About that we cannot put up any bluff."

Thousands sought to gain admission to the auditorium, and it took the police nearly half an hour to quiet the disorder caused by hundreds who stood in the aisles and refused to be moved. The hall seated 8,400 persons, and nearly half as many more stood. They applauded the President's plea for greater vocational education, simplified procedure in the courts and the eight-hour day.

With thousands of Buffalo's "hyphens" in the audience the President seized the opportunity to pound home again the opportunity for a united America. Much of his speech was devoted to this tightening of the bonds, not merely between citizens of all foreign nationalities, but between all classes of the nation and of the community.

Should Not Be Misled  
Foreign nations, the President said, should not be misled by the "noise" of the present campaign into believing that part of the nation had its heart "outside America." No matter how loud the voices of those who sought to involve us in Europe's war, he said, America would never allow herself to be drawn into a quarrel against which she had set her face.

"We are not going to be drawn into quarrels which mean nothing to us. We are not interested in seeing one nation or group of nations prevail against another," he said.

"We are not afraid to fight and we are not disinclined to fight for the things that America stands for."

"We are waiting for the call we have always waited for. We have fought for humanity. God forbid that we should ever fight for self-satisfaction or for aggression."

The loudest cheers of the evening interrupted, showing that "peace" was the President's strongest claim on the audience.

Combats Tariff Arguments  
Tariff arguments now being advanced vigorously by Mr. Hughes were also assailed by President Wilson. He de-

Continued on page 2, column 3

## LA FOLLETTE'S MEN FLOCK TO HUGHES

His Right Hand Man Latest to  
Get on Bandwagon  
(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)  
Milwaukee, Nov. 1.—La Follette fol-  
lowers in Wisconsin are scrambling for  
seats on the Hughes wagon.

Walter Drew, right-hand man of the Senator, came out for Hughes to-day, asserting that a "Progressive Republican, especially a Wisconsin Progressive, cannot logically do otherwise."

Following Mr. La Follette's Milwaukee address Monday night, in which he attacked the Wilson Administration, the interview of Mr. Drew is considered highly significant in Progressive Republican circles.

## LA FOLLETTE CAN SWING WISCONSIN

Sure of Re-election—Stalwarts Already Solid  
for Hughes

By S. H. EVANS

Madison, Wis., Nov. 1.—According to one of the most recently made citizens of Wisconsin, the difference between a king and a Governor or President is simple: "A king has a steady job."

If there were a king in Wisconsin his name would be King Bob. Really, he isn't a king, but a majority of the citizens of Wisconsin have given him a steady "job" for fifteen years, and they are about to extend his tenure. Whoever is elected President, Robert Marion La Follette will be United States Senator.

When one has surveyed the political situation in several typical cities and towns in Wisconsin and has cast hooks into unknown waters to angle for the silent farmer vote (decisive in this state) and comes at last to the capital city, more and more is forced upon the mind the conclusion that as between Hughes and Wilson Wisconsin is teetering on the fence and may fall on either side.

La Follette Sure to Win  
The state is not doubtful so far as La Follette is concerned. Even his bitterest enemies admit he will win. There is less doubt about the Governorship. The Democrats practically concede the reelection of Emanuel L. Philipp. Philipp will run first, La Follette second, Hughes third. Philipp will get all the Republican votes, La Follette expects to go about 50-50 as between Halfbreeds and Democrats of the Wilson stripe, and Hughes is the puzzle.

Hughes is sure of practically all of the Stalwart Republicans, although some of them are not over-enthusiastic because of disappointment in the campaign. Many of them wanted Elihu Root nominated. Not a few in the small towns and cities are shying because of rabid talk in the newspapers about "German-American."

Nobody ventures to predict what proportion of the Halfbreed Republicans, followers of La Follette, Hughes will get. The attitude of La Follette was an influence to herd them into the Wilson camp until he attacked Wilson last night. Now little defection is expected, and to offset it there are a few thousand Democrats in the state, the Republican managers have learned, who are not "Thanking God for Woodrow Wilson," who do not believe "he kept us out of war" and who are such good Americans that they will vote for Hughes, a Republican, rather than Wilson, a Democrat, whose strange conception of the duties of an American President has offended them for two years.

Fight for German Vote  
There has been a great deal of talk and a great deal of secret maneuvering to throw the large German vote solidly behind Hughes or Wilson. The Democratic managers are playing for this vote just as hard as the Republican managers. Practically speaking, it is decidedly worth playing for. In numbers it is nearly 100,000, almost 25 per cent of the total. About 60,000 of the vote is normally Republican. Undoubtedly that much of it will stick to old party ties. The chances are that the Democrats will retain most of their 40,000.

In Madison the atmosphere is more friendly to La Follette than elsewhere. It is all friendly apparently. In the large hotels the state one frequent finds an atmosphere extremely hostile. But even here in this friendly atmosphere an outsider is permitted no doubts that La Follette could swing the state surely into the Hughes column.

Continued on page 2, column 2

## HUGHES MONEY BEGGING EXCEPT AT BIG ODDS

Wilson Men Demand 10 to 7  
or 8—Will Bet on Ohio

Hughes money to be begged with out odds is going to beg all over New York, according to betting commissioners yesterday. The Wilson supporters are demanding odds of 10 to 7 and 10 to 8, but the Hughes backers generally are holding their cash for even money. Some bets are reported at 10 to 9.

One bet of \$10,000 on the Republican candidate was placed on the curb yesterday. A wager of \$2,000 to \$1,800 on Hughes was made at the Hotel McAlpin. At the Waldorf-Astoria \$2,000 even money was bet.

The Ohio contest appears to attract speculators, with the betting generally at even money. One wager of \$3,000 to \$2,500 that Wilson will carry the state was reported at the McAlpin.

Continued on page 2, column 3

## HUGHES DEFIES GOMPERS AND LABOR CHIEFS

Confident They Cannot  
"Deliver" Vote of  
Workers

## 1,000 RAILROAD MEN CHEER HIM

Southern Indiana Gives  
Him Tremendous  
Ovation

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 1.—Charles E. Hughes defied the efforts of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and the four railroad brotherhoods to swing the vote of organized labor to President Wilson in a speech to-night before 12,000 persons in the great outdoor wigwag here. He said, as emphatically as he could express himself:

"I understand that word has gone out through labor circles in official channels to vote against me, and I know perfectly well that I am saying a profound truth, and every union labor man knows it—that nobody can direct or control the labor vote of the country. That vote is going to be cast according to its sound judgment, according to what the men think is right and fair."

"This is an American government and our workmen are the best citizens we have, because they are producing and working, and I have the utmost confidence in the freedom of their judgment, according to their conscience, uncontrolled by any power."

And in reply to a heckler who asked about the Danbury hatters' case he said:

"Now, if there is any man—I don't care who he is—who wants to see a judge decide a case in a court of law for the purpose of satisfying or preferring one party against another, irrespective of the law, let him not vote for me."

Hughes Thanks Leaders  
Mr. Hughes wound up his Western campaign to-night in a demonstration that rivaled the tribute Indianapolis paid to him a month ago. The popular enthusiasm of the last three days, especially the last two in this state, so inspired Mr. Hughes that for the first time in his public career he congratulated political leaders for their work.

"I am leaving Indiana," he said, "after what is perhaps the most wonderful reception ever given to a candidate for the Presidency. This splendid tribute was not to me personally, but as the representative of the great reunited Republican party, moving forward to victory and service for the nation. The men of Indiana have organized a people's victory, and I want to thank the leaders of the reunited Republican party for their effective work."

Wins Great Applause  
No one on the Hughes special through Indiana yesterday and to-day could deny that Mr. Hughes, merely showing himself on the rear platform, evoked great popular approval. It was not only the size of the crowds. Their temper, the spontaneous outbursts of cheers and applause and the amusing outcroppings of demonstrative individual sentiment led Indiana leaders to predict to-night that the state will give an old-fashioned Republican majority.

Immense crowds at Sullivan, Linton, Bloomington, Brazil and other places along the line to-day gave a forecast of Terre Haute's great ovation. The wigwag where Mr. Hughes spoke was crammed with 12,000 persons. Although this section is considered Democratic, the street throngs, estimated at 50,000, were most friendly and enthusiastic. The parade took three hours to pass, and it had all the fixings and flare that the most experienced oldtimers could gather.

Railroad Men in Line  
Several features of the demonstration drew attention. About 300 women voters of Paris, Ill., came down in one delegation and marched for Hughes. In the long line of torchlight carriers were about 1,000 railroad men, members of the various train service brotherhoods, who were supposed to be benefited by the Adamson law. They paraded behind two flag-draped locomotives that were switched on to the Interurban Railroad tracks to toot and whistle for the Republican nominee.

Mr. Hughes' renewed exposition of the Adamson law met with the most responsive approval this issue has aroused since the Nashville speech. It is declared by well informed men that within the last two weeks there has been an entire reversal of opinion on the part of railroad men in this part of the state with respect to the Adamson law. That seemed to be confirmed when Mr. Hughes quoted from railroad men themselves, who believe the law is an uncertainty.

"A little while ago there was a good deal of talk about the wonderful things